

**FACT SHEET FOR STATE WASTE DISCHARGE PERMIT ST 6154**

**LINEAR TECHNOLOGY CORPORATION**

**Camas, WA**

**SUMMARY**

Issuance Date: May 28, 2003

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## INTRODUCTION

This fact sheet is a companion document to the draft State Waste Discharge Permit No. ST 6154. The Department of Ecology (the Department) is proposing to issue this permit, which will allow discharge of wastewater to the City of Camas Wastewater Treatment Plant. This fact sheet explains the nature of the proposed discharge, the Department's decisions on limiting the pollutants in the wastewater, and the regulatory and technical bases for those decisions.

Washington State law (RCW 90.48.080 and 90.48.160) requires that a permit be issued before discharge of wastewater to waters of the state is allowed. This statute includes commercial or industrial discharges to sewerage systems operated by municipalities or public entities which discharge into public waters of the state. Regulations adopted by the state include procedures for issuing permits and establish requirements which are to be included in the permit (Chapter 173-216 WAC).

This fact sheet and draft permit are available for review by interested persons as described in Appendix A- Public Involvement Information.

The fact sheet and draft permit have been reviewed by the Permittee. Errors and omissions identified in these reviews have been corrected before going to public notice. After the public comment period has closed, the Department will summarize the substantive comments and the response to each comment. The summary and response to comments will become part of the file on the permit and parties submitting comments will receive a copy of the Department's response. The fact sheet will not be revised. Changes to the permit will be addressed in Appendix D- Response to Comments.

<b>GENERAL INFORMATION</b>	
Applicant	Linear Technology Corporation
Facility Name and Address	Linear Technology Corporation 4200 NW Pacific Rim Blvd. Camas, WA 98607
Type of Facility:	Semiconductor Manufacturing (SIC 3674)
Facility Discharge Location	Latitude: 45° 36' 15" N      Longitude: 122° 26' 50" W.
Treatment Plant Receiving Discharge	City of Camas Wastewater Treatment Plant
Contact at Facility	Carla Minor, Environmental Administrator (360)834-1900
Responsible Official	Victor Liang, Plant Manager 4200 NW Pacific Rim Blvd. (360)834-1900 ext. 288      (360)834-1996 fax

## BACKGROUND INFORMATION

### DESCRIPTION OF THE FACILITY

Linear Technology Corporation (LTC) is a semiconductor wafer fabrication facility located on a 10 acre site in west Camas. The facility complex includes a two story office, administrative offices, and manufacturing area.



### HISTORY

LTC began building Phase 1 of their semiconductor wafer production facility in 1995 and started producing wafers in April 1996. The company applied for a state waste discharge permit in September 1995. An engineering report was received in October 1995 and conditionally approved in December 1995. The first permit was issued March 20, 1996. LTC submitted an application to increase the wastewater flow in September 1997, due to the anticipated completion of Phase 2. This permit was modified in September 1998 to increase the flow limits and remove the monitoring requirements for BOD, TSS, and oil & grease (metals testing was discontinued previously). This permit was reauthorized with no further changes effective July 1, 2001 and expires June 30, 2003. The purpose of the short-term reauthorization was to synchronize this permit with all permits in the Columbia Gorge Water Quality Management Area.

### INDUSTRIAL PROCESSES

LTC specializes in developing new market niches. As such, they are a relatively low production facility. Production is significantly influenced by market conditions. At full production, their output capability is approximately 5000 wafer starts per week. Currently, production is about 1500-1700 wafer starts per week. LTC currently has about 200 employees and operates 24 hours a day, 7 days per week, but with restricted shifts.

LTC uses the following processing steps: diffusion, oxidation, photolithography, deposition, etching, cleaning, and grinding. Supporting operations include air handling, fume wet scrubbers, cooling water, and reverse osmosis to produce de-ionized water.

Wastewater sources include: neutralized acid wastewater, treated hydrofluoric acid wastewater, process rinse water, gray water, reverse osmosis reject waste, condensate, fume control scrubber blowdown, cooling water, boiler blowdown, and cooling tower blowdown. Gray water, RO reject water, and

blowdown streams are recycled into the fume control system. Water discharge is measured by magnetic flow meter at outfall 001.

#### TREATMENT PROCESSES

LTC has two main treatment processes: acid wastewater neutralization (AWN) using sodium hydroxide, and the fluoride treatment system (FTS), which precipitates fluoride as calcium fluoride using calcium chloride. FTS discharge, scrubber blowdown, and excess gray water are treated in the AWN system, then discharged through Outfall 001 to the City of Camas sewer. Domestic wastewaters discharged separately and downstream from Outfall 001.

LTC re-uses gray water, condensate, cooling water, and blowdown streams as makeup water for the air scrubber system to the extent possible, to minimize water use and reduce their discharge to the POTW.

#### PERMIT STATUS

The previous permit for this facility was issued on June 15, 2001.

An application for permit renewal was submitted to the Department on June 25, 2002 and accepted by the Department on August 12, 2002.

#### SUMMARY OF COMPLIANCE WITH THE PREVIOUS PERMIT

The facility last received an inspection on July 26, 2002.

During the history of the current permit, the Permittee has remained in compliance based on Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMR's) and other reports submitted to the Department and inspections conducted by the Department. LTC has had no violations of this current permit.

#### WASTEWATER CHARACTERIZATION

The concentration of pollutants in the discharge was reported in the permit application and in discharge monitoring reports. The proposed wastewater discharge is characterized for the following parameters. The table summarizes data from the monthly reports submitted for the current permit- the fifteen month period from July 2001 through September 2002.

Outfall 001:

Parameter	Concentration
Flow, gallons per day	Monthly average: 129,937–190,571; daily maximum 242,296
Fluoride, mg/L	Monthly average: 1.3-3.9; daily maximum 10.2
Total toxic organics	<1.37 mg/L daily maximum
pH, standard units	6.3-8.9

LTC requested that Ecology consider an allowance to discharge their waste stripper solution SMS (~10-40 gallons per day) to the sewer under Ecology's domestic sewage exclusion (DSE) policy. LTC is currently managing this material as a state waste designated WT02, with disposal for energy recovery. This policy states, as introduction:

In some instances industrial dischargers to POTW's are allowed to discharge dangerous waste if the waste is treatable in the POTW. The judgement on treatability is made by conferring with the regional hazardous waste and toxics reduction section.

Ecology has made the preliminary determination to not allow this discharge to the sewer, as it has not been fully characterized and its treatability, and therefore the appropriateness of discharge to the sewer, is still in question. Ecology has offered to work with LTC to try to find other alternatives for disposal or source reduction options.

### PROPOSED PERMIT LIMITATIONS

State regulations require that limitations set forth in a waste discharge permit must be based on the technology available to treat the pollutants (technology-based) or be based on the effects of the pollutants to the POTW (local limits). Wastewater must be treated using all known, available, and reasonable treatment (AKART) and not interfere with the operation of the POTW.

The minimum requirements to demonstrate compliance with the AKART standard and specific design criteria for this facility were determined in the engineering report *Application for Industrial Discharge to a Publicly owned Treatment Works (POTW), Engineering Report*, prepared by Jacobs-Sirrine Engineers, October 1995.

The more stringent of the local limits-based or technology-based limits are applied to each of the parameters of concern. Each of these types of limits is described in more detail below.

#### TECHNOLOGY-BASED EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

All waste discharge permits issued by the Department must specify conditions requiring available and reasonable methods of prevention, control, and treatment of discharges to waters of the state (WAC 173-216-110). Existing federal categorical limitations for this facility are found under 40 CFR Part 469.18, *Electrical and Electronic Components, Semiconductor subcategory, Pretreatment Standards for new sources*. These limitations are: Total Toxic Organics (TTO), 1.37 mg/L daily maximum. LTC also is subject to the general pretreatment requirements found in 40 CFR part 403.

The following permit limitations are necessary to satisfy the requirement for AKART:

	<u>Monthly Average</u>	<u>Daily Maximum</u>
Fluoride (total):	17.4 mg/L	32.0 mg/L
Total Toxic Organics (TTO):	N/A	1.37 mg/L

#### EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS BASED ON LOCAL LIMITS

In order to protect the City of Camas Wastewater Treatment Plant from pass-through, interference, concentrations of toxic chemicals that would impair beneficial or designated uses of sludge, or potentially hazardous exposure levels, limitations for certain parameters are necessary. These limitations are based on local limits established by the City of Camas and codified in ordinance. Applicable limits for this discharge include the following:

- |                       |                        |
|-----------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Temperature        | 150 degrees Fahrenheit |
| 2. Fat, oil or grease | 100 ppm                |
| 3. pH                 | 5.5-9.0*               |
| 4. BOD <sub>5</sub>   | 300 ppm                |
| 5. TSS                | 350 ppm                |

\*- Ecology records show the range of 5.5-9.0 as the current limit in Camas ordinance. However, according to Doug Quinn, Public Works Director, the preferred range for Linear Technology is 6.0 to 11.0. Therefore, Ecology proposes to expand the range from the current permit limits of 6.0 to 9.0 up to the range of 6.0 to 11.0 for the new permit.

The City of Camas has also identified ammonia as a constituent of concern for the POTW and may add ammonia or total Kjeldahl nitrogen and alkalinity requirements to their pretreatment ordinance. Semiconductor manufacturing can discharge ammonia. The City currently has a Memorandum of Agreement with WaferTech, a local large semiconductor manufacturing facility. Ammonia is a known constituent of LTC's discharge. Limited sampling to date by the City and LTC has found mostly relatively low concentrations but further characterization is needed. Therefore, a limited study to monitor for ammonia and alkalinity will be included in the proposed permit.

Pollutant concentrations in the proposed discharge with technology-based controls in place will not cause problems at the receiving POTW such as interference, pass-through or hazardous exposure to POTW workers. It will not result in unacceptable pollutant levels in the POTW's sludge.

*COMPARISON OF PROPOSED LIMITATIONS WITH THE EXISTING PERMIT ISSUED JUNE 15, 2001*

The only proposed change is to expand the allowable pH range.

Parameter	Existing Limits:		Proposed Limits	
	<u>Monthly Avg.</u>	<u>Daily Max.</u>	<u>Monthly Avg.</u>	<u>Daily Max.</u>
Flow, GPD	299,000	334,000	299,000	334,000
pH, standard units	6.0 – 9.0		6.0 – 11.0	
Total Toxic Organics (TTO)	N/A	1.37 mg/L	N/A	1.37 mg/L
Fluoride, total	17.4 mg/L	32.0 mg/L	17.4 mg/L	32.0 mg/L

MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

Monitoring, recording, and reporting are specified to verify that the treatment process is functioning correctly, and that effluent limitations are being achieved (WAC 173-216-110). Monitoring is conducted at Outfall 001, except for fluoride, which is measured at the discharge from the FTS, the only significant source of fluoride into the sewer.

The monitoring schedule is detailed in the proposed permit under Condition S2. Specified monitoring frequencies take into account the quantity and variability of the discharge, the treatment method, past compliance, significance of pollutants, and cost of monitoring.

Monitoring for ammonia and alkalinity is being required to further characterize the effluent. These pollutants could have a significant impact on the receiving POTW.

Monitoring for TTO will not be required, as long as LTC satisfies the optional requirements listed in CFR 469.13(c&d). These requirements include a certification statement to be included on each monthly report form. Also, LTC must submit and maintain their solvent management plan, such that it meets the requirements listed in (d): "In requesting that no monitoring be required, industrial users of POTWs shall submit a solvent management plan that specifies to the control authority's satisfaction the toxic organic compounds used; the method of disposal used instead of dumping, such as reclamation, contract hauling, or incineration; and procedures for assuring that toxic organics do not routinely spill or leak into the wastewater." An update to the Solvent Monitoring Plan will be required in the new permit.

## OTHER PERMIT CONDITIONS

### *REPORTING AND RECORDKEEPING*

The conditions of S3 are based on the authority to specify any appropriate reporting and recordkeeping requirements to prevent and control waste discharges (WAC 273-216-110 and 40 CFR 403.12 (e),(g), and (h)).

### *OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE*

The proposed permit contains condition S.5. as authorized under Chapter 173-240-150 WAC and Chapter 173-216-110 WAC. It is included to ensure proper operation and regular maintenance of equipment, and to ensure that adequate safeguards are taken so that constructed facilities are used to their optimum potential in terms of pollutant capture and treatment. The proposed permit requires the Permittee to update the Treatment System Operating Plan and submit it to the Department.

### *PROHIBITED DISCHARGES*

Certain pollutants are prohibited from being discharged to the POTW. These include substances which cause pass-through or interference, pollutants which may cause damage to the POTW or harm to the POTW workers (Chapter 173-216 WAC) and the discharge of designated dangerous wastes not authorized by this permit (Chapter 173-303 WAC).

### *DILUTION PROHIBITED*

The Permittee is prohibited from diluting its effluent as a partial or complete substitute for adequate treatment to achieve compliance with permit limitations.

### *NON-ROUTINE AND UNANTICIPATED DISCHARGES*

Occasionally, this facility may generate wastewater which is not characterized in their permit application because it is not a routine discharge and was not anticipated at the time of application. These typically are waters used to pressure test storage tanks or fire water systems or leaks from drinking water systems. These are typically clean waste waters but may be contaminated with pollutants. The permit contains an authorization for non-routine and unanticipated discharges. The permit requires a characterization of these waste waters for pollutants and examination of the opportunities for reuse. Depending on the nature and extent of pollutants in this wastewater and opportunities for reuse, Ecology may authorize a direct discharge via the process wastewater outfall or through a stormwater outfall for clean water, require the wastewater to be placed through the facilities wastewater treatment process or require the water to be reused.

### *SPILL PLAN*

The Permittee has developed a plan for preventing the accidental release of pollutants to state waters and for minimizing damages if such a spill occurs. The proposed permit requires the Permittee to update this plan and submit it to the Department.

### *GENERAL CONDITIONS*

General Conditions are based directly on state laws and regulations and have been standardized for all industrial waste discharge to POTW permits issued by the Department.

Condition G1 requires responsible officials or their designated representatives to sign submittals to the Department. Condition G2 requires the Permittee to allow the Department to access the treatment system,



production facility, and records related to the permit. Condition G3 specifies conditions for modifying, suspending or terminating the permit. Condition G4 requires the Permittee to apply to the Department prior to increasing or varying the discharge from the levels stated in the permit application. Condition G5 requires the Permittee to construct, modify, and operate the permitted facility in accordance with approved engineering documents. Condition G6 prohibits the Permittee from using the permit as a basis for violating any laws, statutes or regulations. Conditions G7 and G8 relate to permit renewal and transfer. Condition G9 requires the Permittee to control production or wastewater discharge in order to maintain compliance with the permit. Condition G10 prohibits the reintroduction of removed pollutants into the effluent stream for discharge. Condition G11 requires the payment of permit fees. Condition G12 describes the penalties for violating permit conditions.

#### **PUBLIC NOTIFICATION OF NONCOMPLIANCE**

A list of all industrial users which were in significant noncompliance with Pretreatment Standards or Requirements during any of the previous four quarters may be annually published by the Department in a local newspaper. Accordingly, the Permittee is apprised that noncompliance with this permit may result in publication of the noncompliance.

#### **RECOMMENDATION FOR PERMIT ISSUANCE**

This proposed permit meets all statutory requirements for authorizing a wastewater discharge, including those limitations and conditions believed necessary to control toxics. The Department proposes that the permit be issued for 5 years.

## APPENDICES

### APPENDIX A—PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT INFORMATION

The Department has tentatively determined to reissue a permit to the applicant listed on page 1 of this fact sheet. The permit contains conditions and effluent limitations which are described in the rest of this fact sheet.

Public notice of application was published on July 14 and July 21, 2002 in *The Columbian* to inform the public that an application had been submitted and to invite comment on the reissuance of this permit.

The Department will publish a Public Notice of Draft (PNOD) on February 11, 2003 in the *Camas-Washougal Post* to inform the public that a draft permit and fact sheet are available for review. Interested persons are invited to submit written comments regarding the draft permit. The draft permit, fact sheet, and related documents are available for inspection and copying between the hours of 8:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m. weekdays, by appointment, at the regional office listed below. Written comments should be mailed to:

Water Quality Permit Coordinator  
Department of Ecology  
Southwest Regional Office  
P.O. Box 47775  
Olympia, WA 98504-7775

Any interested party may comment on the draft permit or request a public hearing on this draft permit within the thirty (30) day comment period to the address above. The request for a hearing shall indicate the interest of the party and reasons why the hearing is warranted. The Department will hold a hearing if it determines there is a significant public interest in the draft permit (WAC 173-216-100). Public notice regarding any hearing will be circulated at least thirty (30) days in advance of the hearing. People expressing an interest in this permit will be mailed an individual notice of hearing.

Comments should reference specific text followed by proposed modification or concern when possible. Comments may address technical issues, accuracy and completeness of information, the scope of the facility's proposed coverage, adequacy of environmental protection, permit conditions, or any other concern that would result from issuance of this permit.

The Department will consider all comments received within thirty (30) days from the date of public notice of draft indicated above, in formulating a final determination to issue, revise, or deny the permit. The Department's response to all significant comments is available upon request and will be mailed directly to people expressing an interest in this permit.

Further information may be obtained from the Department by telephone, (360)407-6286, or by writing to the address listed above.

This permit was written by Don Reif, Environmental Engineer.

## APPENDIX B—GLOSSARY

**Ammonia**—Ammonia is produced by the breakdown of nitrogenous materials in wastewater. Ammonia is toxic to aquatic organisms, exerts an oxygen demand, and contributes to eutrophication. It also increases the amount of chlorine needed to disinfect wastewater.

**Average Monthly Discharge Limitation**—The average of the measured values obtained over a calendar month's time.

**Best Management Practices (BMPs)**--Schedules of activities, prohibitions of practices, maintenance procedures, and other physical, structural and/or managerial practices to prevent or reduce the pollution of waters of the State. BMPs include treatment systems, operating procedures, and practices to control: plant site runoff, spillage or leaks, sludge or waste disposal, or drainage from raw material storage. BMPs may be further categorized as operational, source control, erosion and sediment control, and treatment BMPs.

**BOD<sub>5</sub>**--Determining the Biochemical Oxygen Demand of an effluent is an indirect way of measuring the quantity of organic material present in an effluent that is utilized by bacteria. The BOD<sub>5</sub> is used in modeling to measure the reduction of dissolved oxygen in a receiving water after effluent is discharged. Stress caused by reduced dissolved oxygen levels makes organisms less competitive and less able to sustain their species in the aquatic environment. Although BOD is not a specific compound, it is defined as a conventional pollutant under the federal Clean Water Act.

**Bypass**—The intentional diversion of waste streams from any portion of the collection or treatment facility.

**Categorical Pretreatment Standards**—National pretreatment standards specifying quantities or concentrations of pollutants or pollutant properties which may be discharged to a POTW by existing or new industrial users in specific industrial subcategories.

**Compliance Inspection - Without Sampling**--A site visit for the purpose of determining the compliance of a facility with the terms and conditions of its permit or with applicable statutes and regulations.

**Compliance Inspection - With Sampling**--A site visit to accomplish the purpose of a Compliance Inspection - Without Sampling and as a minimum, sampling and analysis for all parameters with limits in the permit to ascertain compliance with those limits; and, for municipal facilities, sampling of influent to ascertain compliance with the 85 percent removal requirement. Additional sampling may be conducted.

**Composite Sample**—A mixture of grab samples collected at the same sampling point at different times, formed either by continuous sampling or by mixing discrete samples. May be "time-composite"(collected at constant time intervals) or "flow-proportional" (collected either as a constant sample volume at time intervals proportional to stream flow, or collected by increasing the volume of each aliquot as the flow increased while maintaining a constant time interval between the aliquots.

**Construction Activity**—Clearing, grading, excavation and any other activity which disturbs the surface of the land. Such activities may include road building, construction of residential houses, office buildings, or industrial buildings, and demolition activity.

**Continuous Monitoring** --Uninterrupted, unless otherwise noted in the permit.

**Engineering Report**—A document, signed by a professional licensed engineer, which thoroughly examines the engineering and administrative aspects of a particular domestic or industrial wastewater

facility. The report shall contain the appropriate information required in WAC 173-240-060 or 173-240-130.

**Grab Sample**—A single sample or measurement taken at a specific time or over a short period of time as is feasible.

**Industrial User**—A discharger of wastewater to the sanitary sewer which is not sanitary wastewater or is not equivalent to sanitary wastewater in character.

**Industrial Wastewater**—Water or liquid-carried waste from industrial or commercial processes, as distinct from domestic wastewater. These wastes may result from any process or activity of industry, manufacture, trade or business, from the development of any natural resource, or from animal operations such as feed lots, poultry houses, or dairies. The term includes contaminated storm water and, also, leachate from solid waste facilities.

**Interference**— A discharge which, alone or in conjunction with a discharge or discharges from other sources, both:

Inhibits or disrupts the POTW, its treatment processes or operations, or its sludge processes, use or disposal and;

Therefore is a cause of a violation of any requirement of the POTW's NPDES permit (including an increase in the magnitude or duration of a violation) or of the prevention of sewage sludge use or disposal in compliance with the following statutory provisions and regulations or permits issued thereunder (or more stringent State or local regulations): Section 405 of the Clean Water Act, the Solid Waste Disposal Act (SWDA) (including title II, more commonly referred to as the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), and including State regulations contained in any State sludge management plan prepared pursuant to subtitle D of the SWDA), sludge regulations appearing in 40 CFR Part 507, the Clean Air Act, the Toxic Substances Control Act, and the Marine Protection, Research and Sanctuaries Act.

**Local Limits**—Specific prohibitions or limits on pollutants or pollutant parameters developed by a POTW.

**Maximum Daily Discharge Limitation**—The highest allowable daily discharge of a pollutant measured during a calendar day or any 24-hour period that reasonably represents the calendar day for purposes of sampling. The daily discharge is calculated as the average measurement of the pollutant over the day.

**Method Detection Level (MDL)**--The minimum concentration of a substance that can be measured and reported with 99% confidence that the analyte concentration is above zero and is determined from analysis of a sample in a given matrix containing the analyte.

**Pass-through**— A discharge which exits the POTW into waters of the-State in quantities or concentrations which, alone or in conjunction with a discharge or discharges from other sources, is a cause of a violation of any requirement of the POTW's NPDES permit (including an increase in the magnitude or duration of a violation), or which is a cause of a violation of State water quality standards.

**pH**—The pH of a liquid measures its acidity or alkalinity. A pH of 7 is defined as neutral, and large variations above or below this value are considered harmful to most aquatic life.

**Potential Significant Industrial User**--A potential significant industrial user is defined as an Industrial User which does not meet the criteria for a Significant Industrial User, but which discharges wastewater meeting one or more of the following criteria:

- a. Exceeds 0.5 % of treatment plant design capacity criteria and discharges <25,000 gallons per day or;

- b. Is a member of a group of similar industrial users which, taken together, have the potential to cause pass through or interference at the POTW (e.g. facilities which develop photographic film or paper, and car washes).

The Department may determine that a discharger initially classified as a potential significant industrial user should be managed as a significant industrial user.

**Quantitation Level (QL)**-- A calculated value five times the MDL (method detection level).

**Significant Industrial User (SIU)**--

- 1) All industrial users subject to Categorical Pretreatment Standards under 40 CFR 403.6 and 40 CFR Chapter I, Subchapter N and;
- 2) Any other industrial user that: discharges an average of 25,000 gallons per day or more of process wastewater to the POTW (excluding sanitary, noncontact cooling, and boiler blow-down wastewater); contributes a process wastestream that makes up 5 percent or more of the average dry weather hydraulic or organic capacity of the POTW treatment plant; or is designated as such by the Control Authority\* on the basis that the industrial user has a reasonable potential for adversely affecting the POTW's operation or for violating any pretreatment standard or requirement (in accordance with 40 CFR 403.8(f)(6)).

Upon finding that the industrial user meeting the criteria in paragraph 2, above, has no reasonable potential for adversely affecting the POTW's operation or for violating any pretreatment standard or requirement, the Control Authority\* may at any time, on its own initiative or in response to a petition received from an industrial user or POTW, and in accordance with 40 CFR 403.8(f)(6), determine that such industrial user is not a significant industrial user.

\*The term "Control Authority" refers to the Washington State Department of Ecology in the case of non-delegated POTWs or to the POTW in the case of delegated POTWs.

**Slug Discharge**—Any discharge of a non-routine, episodic nature, including but not limited to an accidental spill or a non-customary batch discharge to the POTW. This may include any pollutant released at a flow rate which may cause interference with the POTW.

**State Waters**—Lakes, rivers, ponds, streams, inland waters, underground waters, salt waters, and all other surface waters and watercourses within the jurisdiction of the state of Washington.

**Stormwater**—That portion of precipitation that does not naturally percolate into the ground or evaporate, but flows via overland flow, interflow, pipes, and other features of a storm water drainage system into a defined surface water body, or a constructed infiltration facility.

**Technology-based Effluent Limit**—A permit limit that is based on the ability of a treatment method to reduce the pollutant.

**Total Coliform Bacteria**—A microbiological test which detects and enumerates the total coliform group of bacteria in water samples.

**Total Dissolved Solids**—That portion of total solids in water or wastewater that passes through a specific filter.

**Total Suspended Solids (TSS)**--Total suspended solids is the particulate material in an effluent. Large quantities of TSS discharged to a receiving water may result in solids accumulation. Apart from any toxic effects attributable to substances leached out by water, suspended solids may kill fish, shellfish, and other aquatic organisms by causing abrasive injuries and by clogging the gills and respiratory passages of various aquatic fauna. Indirectly, suspended solids can screen out light and can promote and maintain the development of noxious conditions through oxygen depletion.

**Water Quality-based Effluent Limit**—A limit on the concentration of an effluent parameter that is intended to prevent the concentration of that parameter from exceeding its water quality criterion after it is discharged into a receiving water.

APPENDIX D – RESPONSE TO COMMENTS

Ecology received one set of comments from Doug Quinn, Public Works Director, City of Camas, on March 25, 2003 via email. The comments are included in their entirety, and Ecology response follows each one individually.

City of Camas comments are italicized. The comment numbering system is added by Ecology.

Permit:

1. *Page 6 of 15 – You may want to include in the footnotes for testing of ammonia and alkalinity a reference to a Memorandum of Understanding that the City of Camas has for dischargers of ammonia. It is separate of the WDP but relates to waste disposal.*

Ecology response: Ecology's permits are written from "shells" that are approved by Ecology's Permit Writers Group, and therefore additional comments are generally not added. This comment is relevant but probably not appropriate for incorporation into this permit. It is, however, a good comment for the fact sheet. Since these comments and responses become an official part of the Fact Sheet for this permit, this comment has now been incorporated.

2. *Page 12 of 15 – Please have a copy of the "Spill Plan", "Solvent Mgt. Plan" and "Right of Entry" sent to the City as well. The "Right of Entry should include the City (POTW) in the right to enter.*

Ecology response: Ecology will change the permit to require an updated Spill Plan and Solvent Management Plan to be sent to the City. Ecology will re-write the first paragraph of each submittal section to reference the need to send a copy to both entities.

With regard to the Right of Entry, Ecology does not believe we have the authority to add this type of requirement to the permit. The authority for, and the basis of this requirement is found in Washington Administrative Code (WAC) 173-216-110(3):

(3) Representatives of the department shall have the right to enter at all reasonable times in or upon any property, public or private, for the purpose of inspecting and investigating conditions relating to the pollution or the possible pollution of any waters of the state. Reasonable times shall include normal business hours, hours during which production, treatment, or discharge occurs, or times when the department suspects a violation requiring immediate inspection. Representatives of the department shall be allowed to have access to, and copy at reasonable cost, any records required to be kept under terms and conditions of the permit, to inspect any monitoring equipment or method required in the permit and to sample the discharge, waste treatment processes, or internal waste streams.

As can be seen, the authority for right of entry covers "representatives of the department". Ecology probably does not have clear authority to require a permittee to guarantee right of entry to other entities. Therefore, Ecology will not add this language to the permit. However, Ecology certainly supports the City's interest in right of entry for the purposes listed above. The City of Camas should investigate the possibility of enacting this authority independent of state authority.

Ecology invites the City to visit the facility whenever Ecology conducts an inspection of the facility. If interested, please contact Jacek Anuszewski at (360)407-6288.

Fact Sheet:

3. *Page 7 Fact Sheet – In reference to the ammonia and alkalinity testing it may be helpful to note that the City may require additional sampling and a Memorandum of Understanding to manage local discharges.*

Ecology response: These are appropriate comments to include in the Fact Sheet. Since this appendix is an official part of the Fact Sheet, the comments are hereby incorporated.

4. *Page 8 Fact Sheet – Include the City as a recipient of the updated “Spill Plan”.*

Ecology response: This will be done, although language on page 8 will not be changed.

Thank you for the comments.